

still, a murder.

on the muster-roll.

and wondered.

rothers and sons went, one after another, into the

The foam-flecked horse was hitched to the fence;

the rider had just put down his name and came

from their eyes with their coat-sleeves, as they saw

the wan faces of their wives and the little children

The school-boys were flocking in, most of them

Where is the flug, mother?" said a little boy.

Then the men remembered that they ought to

have a flag, and after a good deal of delay someone

found a stained old banner, that had done duty in

In those days the flag was not in the homes and

then died for that flag, and the blood of the wound-

The school-boys gathered around Nicholas, but

he said never a word. He went into the postoffice

and wrote down his name, and coming out walked

to the school-house. Some of the directors met

him as he was coming out. They knew he had

enlisted and took him by the hand. "We will pay

you your salary in full," they said; there will be no more school this term."

But Nicholas heard as one who hears naught. He

would go back to the country, tell his friends he

had enlisted, make a little trip to his old home on

business, and be back in time to join his company

And this he did, except that he had not the heart

to say good-by to Anna. He would do this when

he came again. They were not declared lovers as

So Nicholas went away and did not see Anna

You go this way and I'll go that way, and see

It was the day before the first battle of Bull Run-

In the valley were waving fields of grain, and

impid streams threaded their silvery way to the

quirrels whisked through the ferms and blue-

She turned to Nicholas, and he smiled and took

og overgrown with mosses and lichens, and were

Then the scene in the valley changed, and Anna

saw a great army in blue, with trappings of crim-

son and gold, filling all the plain; and their bayo-

nets glistened in the sun, and their borses pranced

and neighed, and the plumes of the riders nodded

And as Anna looked she saw another army

coming from the South, and they were all in gray.

And their faces shone with conscious pride, and

the gleaming of their eyes seemed the reflected

And as the two armies came nearer and nearer

to each other, a gray mist arose and filled the air,

ains of clouds, flashing with volumes of fire and

breaking with fierce noise as of thunder, filled all

the air. And the face of the heavens was black.

she turned to Nicholas for comfort he was gone.

III.

battlefield of Bull Run. Around her were the

dead and the dying, stretching away like a great

sea. But she thought of none, cared for none,

except Nicholas, and Nicholas was nowhere to be

brown hair and his face in the dust, she would

stoop over and half turn his head. And then with

a sigh and steps grown heavy and slow she would

pursue her weary way; splashing through the dap-

Suddenly she came to where two roads cross and

Nicholas was there, and all around her were the

bells ringing, one to the east and one to the west,

routing clover fields, and she heard the school-

Then Anna turned and met the eyes of Nicholas,

ut just as she was about to speak he came back

and stood before her. And she saw that his face

was white as death, and that the sockets of his

eyes were hollow and that a great red gash was

across his forehead. And around his shoulders

STICK TO YOUR WORK.

ship unknown to us, called "Jack Dawson's Pil-

grimage," which is decidedly the best take-off on

the man who is always trying to better himself by

JACK DAWSON'S PILGRIMAGE,

'Vermont's the State," says he, "I want,

Hoed corn, raised chickens, and reaped grain,

Jack Dawson lived away down in Maine.

But said that Maine was not designed

For men of mastery and mind;

Shouldn't vegetate in such a hole;

And I'll raise butter in Vermont.

At butter then Jack took a turn.

Is much too rarified for me

No man of enterprise and dash

Who hankers after fame and cash.

I'll go to Kansas and raise wheat."

Would neither paricy nor retreat;

Then said Kansas was a place

To California he escapes

By a hard premature frost,

suited to the human race!

But 'twas a most delightful State

When his yearly crop was lost

From which to skip and emigrate;

And settles down to raising grapes.

Jack said, "This country is a failure,

Its risks too great, its gains too few;

To where my gifts will have a show;

Can beap up piles of gold and gain,

And find a chance to use his brain,

And reach offluence and renown;

Jack landed confident and proud,

He mingled in the general swim,

He mingled in the million rout,

Upon its axis still was whirled

The symptoms of the universe

A place just suited to his mind,

And after two full years of doubt-

'The way to go on fast," says he,

The town from which he started out,

"Is just to stay right where you be."

And fate refused to sift him out.

But soon was missing in the crowd:

And Gladstone never called on him.

And still the Queen sat quite alone,

Nor asked him up to share her throne.

Jack vanished; but the rolling world

And when Jack next appeared again

And Jack he settled down in Maine,

'Twas six months later down in Maine.

Were not much better nor much worse:

Hoed corn, raised chickens, and reaped grain; He'd traveled around the world to find

And so Jack sailed to London town.

He said, "No longer I'll stay curled

I ship next Monday to Australia."

He found Australia was too new,

In this back entry of the world;

And this time I propose to go

There is a city of some size

Wherein a soul of enterprise

Will browse around the barren peak

And grind his nose down to a beak;

Jack found the weevils in his wheat

These hills may soak in snow and sleet;

But found it too hard work to churn,

"The air here in Vermont," says he,

And said a man of any soul

There is a jingle going the rounds, the author-

was the flag, and it was wet with blood.

of she who said

who'll get there first."

fields of sprouting clover.

When she came to a slim young soldier with

The scene changed again, and Anna stood on the

and a great horror crept around her. But when

and it deepened and darkened until great mount-

to the prancing of their imperious steeds.

sea. All was quiet and peaceful and still, and all

and that night Anna had a dream. She dreamed

that she and Nicholas were walking together on a

again, and all the time the words kept ringing in

yet, and the ordeal was too much for him.

high mountain road overlooking a valley.

who'll get there first."

as happy as the day was long,

glitter of their burnished steel.

ed had not deepened its crimson stains.

linging to their skirts in childish terror.

and their flag, some one said.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Thoughts and Themes of Current Interest to the C. C., One and All.

GUIDE TO CORRESPONDENCE. After tendering you my kindest regards, I would request that, as correspondence is one of the practices of our Club, you give your views concerning the same; what care we should exercise in choosing correspondents, and so on. You will thus oblige one who is always interested in your

G. Elmer Slater. The request is a very proper one, and comes from a member of the C. C. who would not hold correspondence lightly. It is answered all the more readily, because it gives the opportunity for some general remarks upon C. C. correspondence.

First, then, let us keep it well in mind that only members of the C. C. are allowed the privilege in the Loyal Home Workers' Department of asking for correspondence. These are required to give proper reference when they write,

It is not claimed that these rules are never violated; no doubt they are in some cases. But if the rules are broken it is in exceptional cases, as all requests are carefully examined before insertion. Those that on their face show a dishonest purpose are thrown in the waste-basket,

Second. The object in giving members of the C. C. the opportunities of correspondence are obvious. It is to bring together in closer sympathy the sons and daughters of the patriotic men and women of the Nation, and often the elders themselves, that from this great frateruity, pledged to the principles of progress and patriotism, may be developed a the men all cheered and the children looked on from this great frateruity, pledged to the principles higher citizenship.

Higher citizenship means better laws and a more equal enforcement of the same, and even and exact justice to all classes and conditions of citizens, male and female. It means better men, better women, better thoughts, better lives, a better present and a better future.

Reforms are not wrought in the pulpit, or by a few noisy leaders going from stump to stump, They must be wrought from within, through the hearts and consciences of the people. And to all that is purifying and pure the C. C. is pledged.

Now, when the names of those requesting correspondence are published, the qualifications of those general guaranty that they have given evidence that they are acting in good faith, and have joined the C. C. for a good purpose. The rest the C. C.'s

But suppose a member of the C. C. writes you asking correspondence, and when you receive the letter you are impressed with the belief that the purpose of the writer is trivial, you are at perfect liberty to decline corre-pondence, stating your reason or not, as you may see fit.

Or, if the C. C. addressing you is not your equal in letter-writing, and you are assured that there will be no mutual benefit in correspondence, you are still at liberty to decline. And this privilege you may claim just as fully in C. C. associations as

In brief, all the rules of correspondence are just as good in the C. C. as out of it. Mutual improvement and per consequence mutual pleasure are the best guides. Here lies the test, and only so long as you are assured that correspondence is on right lines is it worth while keeping up. In this general reply no thought has been taken of those shallow sentimentalists who seek an exchange of letters to gratify their personal vanity. Always beware of writers like these. This is not the class of correspondence the C. C. encourages.

OUR ROLL CALL.

IThe letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members

ofassociations will be marked S.V. and D.V. Winters, Darlington, Ind.; C. F. Cameron, Lula, Mont.; M. Olive Bowersox, v.d., Believille, Kan.; James A. and Jennie Bolinger, v.s. and v.d. 177 Ohio street, Allegany, Pa.; A. B. Hughes, v.s., Waverly, Ill.; Martha C. Ward, 42 Wallace street, New Britain, Conn.; Phineas B. Cuiver, S.V., and Edith E. Culver, D.V., Forestville, Conn.; Frank Wolf, Faribault, Minn.; Mary S. Milier, Torrington, Conn.; Winnifred A. Morley, v.d., 39th Ill., Chicago, Ill., 942 Monadnock Building, Total,

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes of Practical Benefit to Loyal Home Workers.

GRANDMA'S COUGH SIRUP. Grandma says if you all knew who easy it is to

pled red sward, over the dying and over the dead. relieve a troublesome cough you would certainly Country people who gather and dry their own horehound and other herbs will not need go to the And they looked into each other's eyes and smiled, druggist's, but the rest may follow this formula exand Nicholas said good-by, and went away.

Get five cents' worth each of horehound and mullein. Pour over them a pint of boiling water and steep thoroughly, as you would tea. Strain through a cloth, so as to keep out all the furze, Add a pint of molasses, and boil all together to the consistency of thick molasses. Watch carefully

that it does not boil over. FINE FRIED CAKES. HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: If you want a really good fried cake try the following recipe: Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one plut of new milk, a little nutmeg, and flour enough to permit the spoon to stand upright in the mixture. Add two teaspoon-

fuls of baking powder and beat until very light. Drop into boiling lard. These will not absorb a bit of fat. Will someone please send me the Dandy Cake recipe, either by letter or through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? Yours loyally-

Alice G. Faulkender, Athol, Kan. STORY OF THE FLAG.

You Go This Way and I'll Go That Way, and See Who'll Get There First. By Kale Brownlee Sherwood.

They stood where two roads cross, he and she, engaged in earnest conversation. By and by they heard the school-belis ring, one to the east of them, They started, broke their conversation abruptly,

and parted with a smile and a lingering look behind, as it seemed; for just as he turned to take a last look at her she turned to take a last look at him so that their eyes met once more, and each was a little embarrassed.

Then she, with her ready woman's wit, called out, remembering the old child-tragedy of Red Riding Hood and the wolf: You go this way and I'll go that way, and see

who'll get there first." His merry laugh rang out over the fields o sprouting clover, and he almost ran as he sped away to the little brick school-house nearly a mile away.

They were both teachers in different villages. In the Winter they boarded near their schools, bu when the Summer came they had found a common home in a country farm-house, where apple trees came up to the windows and tossed in their honeyed ossoms in the Springtime and their luse ruddy fruits when the wandering spirits of blight and frost came down again from the icebergs and

The old farm-house, with its stone wall in front. set thick with roses and lities, and all sorts of dear. old-fashioned flowers; its wide hall with a door at each end, through which the breezes blew each day; its wide fireplaces, filled in Summer with laurel and ferns and sprays of asparagus; and at the head and foot of a snowy-clad table, the comely, serene-faced uncle and aunt, dispensing broad and generous cheer; all these and their innumerable surroundings, just as kind and gracious and sweet, were very dear to the orphan boy and girl who took their divided paths that morn-

ing on the highway. But though both were orphans, with a common vocation and a common home and an uncle and aunt in common,-though by no means common they were-being so high-bred and gentle and full of love, human and divine,-yet there the kinship ended, for they came from widely different parentage, to live a brief Summer or two under the

same hospitable roof. Nicholas Hereford was nephew of the aunt, and Anna Marchand was the niece of the uncle, so that there were no ties of blood or kin between them, though when Nicholas looked into Anna's happy face, and Anna looked into Nicholas's honest dark eyes, they were each quite sure that had they been brother and sister the drawing cords of love could

not have been more strong. When Nicholas reached the village, and his eye swept along the narrow, stretching street, at the end of which his school-house stood, his heart stood in his mouth. Was it fire, or a foul murder such as the village had never known, that had brought out an excited crowd? His eye swept the confines of the village; the

PHRENOLOGICAL INQUIRIES. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: I have become much in-

Phrenological Inquiries and Memories of Glad Holidays Among the Jersey Blues.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

terested in phrenology, and would like to know According to the teachings of modern works on this science, one may by its aid become acquainted with his own peculiar, individual tendencies and faculties, and by applying his whole and undivided attention toward their development may avert many of the failures and disappointments incident to life in general and stand a much better chance of successfully earrying out his life aims. Drs. Spurzbeim and Gall are the founders of this science, it is believed, having first advocated its principles, for which, like many others advancing new theories, they suffered at the hands of persecuting skeptics. I am not prepared to discuss this at length, having never read much regarding it, but it is one of my favorite studies, and I would be pleased if some phrenological brother or sister would take up the subject where I leave off and give us a lecture or two on it and its connection with physiognomy. Loyally, yours— Bennie W. Heberling. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL VISITS.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Since my perusal of the ery interesting manner in which our esteemed steeples of the two churches still pointed souls to friend, Julius Gogarn, described his Midwinter Heaven; the round, unpainted dome of the school-. C. visit, I have a desire that the loyal legion of souse was there, ungainly and disproportioned as the C. C. friends shall know how a similar visit ever; the bank building on the knoll was there, added greatly to the festivities of the holiday seaand the mill beside the bridge that spanned the son of your humble servant. creek which divided the east end from the west. Circumstances similar to those attending the in-The roofs of the wooden houses, shrouded in imitable Julius bade a separation from a fond shady yards, had a familiar look. No, he thought,

mother, and the departure from my quiet home in as he hurried on, it was not a fire, but, more awful he pines to the rapidly-increasing city of Newark, A young man whom he knew came dashing in Arriving late in the evening, in the midst of a from a country road intersecting the schoolfast failing snow, at 73 James street, and my com-

master's pathway. His horse was fleeked with ing being unannounced, it was not without hesitafoam, and he rode like one who rides for the tion that I rang the door-bell. physician when one lies at death's door in his All fears, however, were quickly dispelled by our hustling little Past Commander, Ida May Ray-"The war's broke out," he cried to Nicholas, bert, who greeted me most cordially, and whose never stopping his horse, "and I have been out to family contains four loyal Guards-her mother, who was so unfortunate as to be confined to her Nicholas joined the crowd. Lincoln had called room with la grippe; Ida May, Joe, a right-hand or 75,000 men, they told him. Young men were brother, and Lizzie, a winning maiden not yet out listing; old men stood with blanched faces leanof her teens. Everything possible was done for ing on their canes: women stood around shivermy pleasure and entertainment. ig, weeping, some of them, as husbands and

The next day was spent with friends in the city, and after exerting my powers of pedestrianship to ittle postoffice, and sitting down wrote their names the utmost, I caugh a train for Westwood in search of more pleasure with the Haring family. Addie met me at the depot and ushered me amongst her people, whom I had before met, in out smiling. Strong men came out wiping the tears time to partake of a New Year's turkey. Addie has been unable to add either of her parents or sisters to membership, but they are none the less true blue, and did everything to make my stay pleasant and profitable, and the following day o be sent out again; they were too young to de-

I left with deep regrets. From there I west to 111 Pacific avenue, Jersey City, to be greeted by J. May Huff, of dress-reform reputation. Lengthy comment upon the affable politeness there witnessed is unnecessary, but another season of immensurable pleasure was passed All efforts to elicit the name of the C. C. boy who remarked that he went to Reunions ' the best-dressed girl" were futile. In May's own peculiar way suspicion was directed upon myself, hearts of the people, and seen flying over school-houses and churches. A half million men had not and in view of my past denunciations of that party it was rather amusing.

> village of New Foundland, and soon found myself in that seme of C. C. homes, the Monks. Here, I claim, is the champion C. C. family, both numerically and in personal endowments. The family embraces a membership of six, leaving only the mother and three younger of eight children as non-members of the C. C. Mr. Monks is hospitable kindness personified, as husband, father, brother, uncle, father-in-law,

From there I journeyed to the beautiful country

grandfather, G.A.R. member, and a discerning and enthusiastic C. C. Guard. Luella is a type of true womanhood, of disposiness, all about her feeling that it is a comfortable pleasure to be in her society. Annie is the charming youngest C. C. of the estimable trio of sisters, so jolly that all about her glory in her presence. Elmer, the oldest brother, is proud in the society

of his better-half, their infant child enjoying sincere parental devotion. Milton is the youngest and a new Guard, a credit to the New Jersey Division. At this mountain village two days of continual pleasure was spent before I turned toward the alnost forgotten business to be transacted in the Eastern metropolis. Heft full confident that our Jersey Blue C. C. girls are worthy of highest intellectual commendation, and that not until ordinary acts of human kindness are forgotten, when gratitude is succeeded by forgetfulness, when sacrifices slip from memory and friendship falls into obaround the birds sang and the little mountain livion can the remembrance of the hospitable treatment accorded a C. C. visitor be effaced. Let us, C. C. friends, sympathize with the ploneer her by the hand, and they sat down on an old pine brother, Henry J. Buchen, in the irretrievable loss

> I am better able to offer sympathetic consolation M. Warner Hargrove, Brown's Mills, N. J.

DO YOUR DUTY. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: In considering the happy ome question Mr. Slater asked: "Of what does happiness consist?" It seems to me that true happiness can only be attained by doing our duty. it has been said : "Of all the watchwords of life, duty is the highest and best. He who sincerely adopts it lives a true life; he is really the success-Duty pertains to all parts and relations of life.

Its claims are always imperative. The poet expresses it well: I slept and dreamed that life was Beauty: I woke and found that life was Duty.' You have all read of the destruction of Pompeii. and how, a thousand years after, explorers found

the unfortunate inhabitants just where they were

overtaken by the stream of fire; some in cellars and some in attics, others in the streets where they had fled. But the Roman sentinel was found standing at his post. His skeleton hand still grasped the hilt of his sword. His attitude was that of a faithful officer. He was placed there on duty, and death met him at his post, brave and noble sentinel that he was. Nothing could drive him from his post or disturb his self-control. It was the sense of duty that kept him true to his trust. Nelson, the famous English Admiral, is said to have fought always because he considered it his nortally wounded. Soon after learning of his riumph he expired, saying, "Thank God, I have

done my duty.' Every one who knows of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary has heard of Mary Lyon, that true and noble woman who used to say to her pupils, 'Go where duty calls." I might tell you of many others whose watchword was duty, and you probably know of many Let us strive to make our watchword duty, what-

But when Anna reached out her arms imploringly the scene again changed and Nicholas was there, as at the first meeting, only it was he instead ever our position in life may be. Let us remember that "Duty is the end and aim of the highest life: You go this way and I'll go that way, and see it alone is true." Then I am sure we will know what true happiness is. And Anna awoke. But it was with a great sob, for she knew that never again would Nicholas Susie B. Heald, Ashburnham, Mass. Hereford meet her at the cross-roads among the

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Discussing Ways and Means of Putting the Loyal Guards at the Front. NORTH STAR GUARDS.

changing his residence and occupation we have Lizzie E. Gates, Color Guard, Minnesota Division, Princeton, Minn., writes that she has only re-Read it and paste it in your hat. There is a ceived \$2.50 for the Minnesota flag fund. Only five whole library of maxims condensed into its homely responded to her late prize offer, four from one family, and one a patriotic little sister from Alabama. She says she was almost discouraged when it came to giving a 75-cent prize for 25 cents' worth of guesses, but she has rallied, and makes another portant for each in the interest of all. It is an | Captain Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out Sept. 14, 1865. offer. Let Lizzie tell her story: I will give a decorated blotter to the one guess-

ing the nearest number of beans in my pint jar, which I have filled full. And, now, I want to tell the Guards and C. C. of Lizzie E. Gates. All Guards desiring Minnesota Division badges swill write to Fred M. Boyer, Fountain, Minn.; each member will remit 50 cents dues to Bessie Cady, Quartermaster, Willmar, Minn. By order of Ella E. Foster, Commander, Lemond, Minn.

IOWA DIVISION.

DEAR IOWA GUARDS: Our worthy Commander. Emma Martin, was compelled to resign, and I have been elected to fill the vacancy. As this is new work for me, I wish every Guard in the State would write to me, that we may become better acquainted, and work in union for the cause we are upholding. I hereby announce Julia Brace, Chap-

With last year's record to encourage us we can surely make 1894 a memorable year for the Iowa Division, I will do my best for you, but I shall need the help of every Guard in the State. Brother Gogarn, I have heard you were in Iowa. I extend to you a hearty welcome, and I hope, if you are still here, you will be present at our annual Reunion, which will be held at Council Bluffs in

Now, Iowa Guards, let me hear from you as soon as possible. Loyally— Daisy S. Deighton, Shenandoah, Iowa. NATIONAL PER CAPITA TAX.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER GUARDS: The Treasurer-General, Mary L. Best, is quite right; the last National Reunion erred in charging 10 cents per capita tax. There are several reasons why I think the per capita should be changed back to the old standard, and one of them is that our Order is young and the Divisions need the money more than National Headquarters does. It takes good Divisions to make good Headquarters, and we all know the stronger the divisions of an army the stronger the army. I, for my part, do not see how the smaller Divisions pay the tax. The Missouri Division is one of the largest of the Order, and when it pays its per capita tax and other necessary expenses, the Quartermaster has no trouble in handing the balance on hand.

Now, understand that I believe in giving National Headquarters enough to carry on all expenses, and the Treasurer-General says the former tax met all expenses, besides a goodly sum left over. I, for one, think the Divisions could do more toward building up the Order with half of the present tax than the National could. Let us hear from you all.
G. M. Wakeman, Quartermaster, Missouri Division, Odessa, Mo.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for March

18, 1894. Subject: Various virtues commended. Prov.,

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

INTRODUCTION.

Solomoft! 9 It is a little curious to find a man who had

as educed by himself." many miles to learn lessons from him. The Queen of Sheba devoted many months to a trip to vistit Solomon out of admiration for his profound wisdom, and in anxiety to acquire knowledge. (1 Ki., 4:34.) If men of thought and women of culture could learn valuable lessons from him centuries ago, it is still well for all who love knowledge to become acquainted with whatever literature one so learned has left us. Fortunately we have considerable data from his hand. He wrote the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, and his name is found among the authors of the Psalms.

The Book of Proverbs. Sunday-school teachers have in the Book of Proverbs opportunity to engage the attention of children and youth, and to teach them most important lessons. Utilize the time to greatest effect. Impress these practical truths with instruction, interest, and prayer. It shall not be in vain that millions of children sit of a Sunday at the feet of Solomon, while 100,000 Sunday-school teachers personate him as instructor and enforce his wise teachings on hearts yet impressible as wax.

The Book of Proverbs in Outline. 1. When written? About 1,000 B. C. 2. Where written? Jerusalem. 3. Author? Ex., 17: 14. 4. Amanuensis? Solomon. 5. How data gotten? a. Experience.

b. Knowledge. c. Inspiration. 1 Pet., 1:21. 6. Language? Hebrew. 7. Style of composition? Proverbs 8. Number of chapters? 31. 9. Number of verses? 915. 10. Middle verse? 16:18.

Bible? Third.

11. Number of letters? 12. When translated into English? 1611. 13. Sections? Five. 14. Numerical place as a book of the Bible? 15. Numerical place as a poetic book of the

16. Principal persons mentioned in it? 1. Male? Solomon, David, Agur, Lem-2. Female? Mother of Lemuel. Also. the ideal woman described in last chapter.

Notes on Outline.

1. We have said that Solomon was amanuen-

sis. He wrote nearly all the book. It is plain, however, Agur wrote the 13th chapter. (See 30: 1.) So, too, Lemuel wrote the last charter. We see, however, that he was taught the facts by his mother. 31:1. Apparently the words are exactly as Lemuel learned them. V. 4. 2. Style. The book consists of proverbsof his veteran parent, which occurred Jan. 10, 1894. pithy sayings, compact chanks of wisdom. Having lately been called to suffer the same loss, gems of thought. It has been held, a proverb is a condensed address. The word is composed of pro, for, and verbum, speech; it is for a speech, instead of a lengthy elaboration of instruction. It is a very useful style for didactic purposes. We have a couplet translating words

of Horace: Short be the precept, which with ease is gained By docile minds, and faithfully retained.

3. Sections. a. Chapters 1 to 10 inclusive. 11 to 22:17. 22:17 to 24 inclusive. 24 to 29 inclusive.

30 and 31. 4. The Old Testament may be divided into three parts. a. Historical. Genesis to Esther inclu-

b. Poetical. Job to Canticles inclusive. c. Prophetic. Isaiah to Malachi inclusive. The Book of Proverbs is the third of the

second division. 5. It would be well to read the book through with some reference to the analysis or outline. 6. There is no book of the Bible which partakes so much of the didactic. It is a textduty, never for fame. Before the great battle of Trafalgar, he said, "England this day expects each every educational seminary (class talk), and man to do his duty." After the battle he was found often receive attention in pedagogical journals.

> Intemperance. We may cover this lesson by the word intemperance; for it develops a drawing-out of different phases of that sin. a. Intemperance as to spirituous liquors. V. 1. b. Intemperate feeling toward rulers, showtself in disrespect, irreverence, and disposition

PROVERBS, 20: 1-7.

to rebel. V. 2. c. Intemperance in the social relations, developing into quarrelsomeness and meddlesomeness. V. 3. d. Intemperance in rest, not rising early, not

working at opportune times. V. 4. e. Intemperate, selfish appropriation knowledge. V. 5. f. Intemperance in opinion of self; offensive egotism, shameful bombast.

g. Temperance in business and trade, justice. ntegrity. Men should be symmetrical, even, well-poised n habits, under self-mastery as to appetites. Temperance means far more than one might infer from an ordinary speech on inebriety. It covers the whole life. It embraces not only the cruit Sept. 2, 1862, for three years or during the war,

education, an acquirement, ordinarily costing many years of severe discipline. Definitions and Explanations. 1. Wine. V. 1. Part for whole. All kinds after the soldier's examination, and the Examining my New Year resolution, and want them to all go of strong drink are dangerous. Intemperate as Board's statement is sent in, and all the evidence and do likewise. I resolved to answer every call for aid, if only to the amount of one cent—and I have to fish that cent out of my brother's purse.

I resolved to answer every call to spirituous beverage, and there is no protection against intemperance in all other lines. An had given a rating of disability and the Bureau had given a rating of disability and the Bureau intemperate man will become deceitful, irreverent, provoking, full of strife, foolish, meddle- not show any increase of disability, and at the some in other person's affairs, lazy, afraid of same time the Board did give soldier a rating, why the cold, too indolent to rise early and to work | was the claim rejected? Do they go by the testiof inclement days, silliy communicative, mony or by the examination; and, if soldier applies again, will the Bureau examine the examinaegotistic, faithless, unjust, dishonest, and a tions and the testimony of both the claims in conshame to his family. All these details are im- sidering the last one? 3. Is it likely that the

> very large percentage of all human troubles. 2. Mocker. V. 1. So we have "deceived thereby." The wine promised what it did and stating that total disability from manual labor, could not give. It premised health, and gave all sorts of bodily disorders. It promised comfort, and brought whole cargoes of distress. It promised vivacity of mind, quick apprehension in mental work, and took away all intellectual stimulus. It promised wisdom, and sent the drunkard out to become an amusement to crowds attracted by his drivelous nonsense. It promised strength for labor, and wrecked the body. In all these ways it deceives. And worse yet, it not only disgraces the one intemperate, but brings shame on his family. V. 7. 3. Fear of King. V. 2. In early times Kings had great power; often had control over the life and property of individuals. It was a up" in its turn. 2. Because the Pension Bureau serious thing to get his displeasure. One, conscious of having offended the King, would be in apprehension. An unusual noise would make his heart flutter. He would get into a their face value. 3. It may be so, and it would not chronic state of perturbation. Often his feel- be the first time. 4. Yes. 5. The Pension Bureau ings could be compared to the fear one has of

the approach of a roaring lion. 4. Against his own soul. V. 2. All sin is self-harmful. No one can do wrong and simply missioner Lochren could do likewise. We are no injure the other person. Sin is self-injurymoral suicide. This is so in all cases of governmental discipline. It is fearfully so as to drunkenness.

5. Honor to cease from strife. V. 3. Compare 17:14. Also 19:11. Many times it is visest to let matters drop. Never fall into conversation with one who you know is fond of ordinarily engender strife and bad spirit.

If one do not keep to his business-if one feel he must set everybody right-he will get into trouble. It is wise to mind quite exclusively one's own affairs, and in this busy world one can generally lay out a program of personal business which will utilize all his

6. Verse 4 gives a well-drawn contrast. If you be a sluggard, you will also become a beggar. If you wont work when it is slightly chilly. you may starve when Winter comes. If you wont plow you cannot eat. It will be much easier to work-up warmth by honest toil of a cool morning than to go around in the heat asking the industrious for some food. The idea of begging in harvest time is a strong contrast. Compare 19:24. A sluggard's rest is indolence. If a man, from fear of a Palesis indolence. If a man, from fear of a Pales | n o p q r s u v w x y z like the song "After the tinian coldness, will not work, it ought not Ball"? -Philo, Monroe, Wis. surprise him if the diligent be not warm in their attentions to him, if he realize something of what is meant by cold charity.

7. Wise men are not usually loquacious. 5 so far departed from rectitude, presuming to They do not run over. They resemble deep instruct in morals. And yet experience may | wells rather than babbling streams. If you get count for something. "It seems strange; yet who | much out of them, you will be obliged to pump. should know so well the true path as he whose | You can generally draw out a man of underyounger years had been trained to its steppings, standing. What such men know is usually and who knew by sad apostacy the unsatisfac- worth some effort to get. Men whose advice tory ways of the sinner? It is not Solomon's | is valuable do not go about offering it without life which is held up as example, except to solicitation, but most such men are approach shun it; but the lessons of that varied history, able, and, if their judgment be sought in delicate turns of life or in important business, Solomon was very wise. Great men traveled | domestic or other concerns, they will be found enough communicable.

8. It is generally found that men who go about telling what wonderful things they have | Floated mid the dingy cobwebs, like a spirit faint done have not a record of very material utilizing tendency. Such are the men who are found wanting when a really tangible occasion presents itself. V. 6. Egotism and altruism do not go together in human make-up. The 'goodness" of some men is so little that only by bombast can it be enough materialized to become known. Egotists and braggarts turn up at any corner, but when you want "a faithful man "-a man who does not attach a bell to every good act he does-you must look for him-"who can find?" The word "most" in too near the truth

9. Two important qualities are justice and integrity. V. 7. They are honorable qualities, and reflect great respect on descendants. Then, such qualities generally lead to business success. Thus children are blessed, while parents are yet alive, by having such advantages in education, etc., as well-to-do parents can furnish. Further, when such die they can leave their families in tolerably good circumstances. It is of great advantage to children if their parents have lived honorable lives and been able to make their homes comfortable. Every father should prize in advance the good posthumous opinion his children shall have of

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

[Correspondents should write each question on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not accompanied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three weeks. I

Veteran, Ligonier, Pa.-1. A pensioner applied for ncrease under the old law more than three years ago, and the claim is still hanging. Now, let us suppose that the Commissioner orders another examination (claimant having been examined and received a good rating by the Board more than aree years ago), the question is, from which examination would the increase date if allowed? 2. Does the Pension Bureau seem to be working on any of those side-tracked claims that were ready for allowance under Gen. Raum? 3 Are claims for increase and rerating run together or separately? 4. Does that kind of a claim take more time than a straight increase? 5. Has there been any reratings allowed under Commissioner Lochren? 6. Will any more pension bills pass during this session of Congress? 7. What has become of certain sections of the bill of Dec. 20, which don't seem to have passed? Answer. 1. Without examination of the papers we cannot answer such : question. If the first examination and the certificate rendered are considered by the Pension Bureau as satisfactory they may govern the date of commencement, and then again the second examination may reveal that the report of the first was error. 2. Yes; we hear from them occasionally Separate, 4. A regating claim is not usually considered at all. 5. We have not heard of any, 6. We do not know, 7. We do not know what bill

you refer to.
R. S., Covington, Ky.—If a soldier lost an arm above the elbow in the war, and is now drawing \$36 per month, and should by accident lose the other arm, so that he would be helpless, and require an attendant to feed and wait on him, would be then receive any more pension? Answer. No. W. H. C., San Angelo, Tex.-1. After a case has been rejected what time is allowed to give more evidence before the case is utimately dispensed with? 2. And what becomes of all the documents on file afterwards? Answer. 1. There is no specified time in which testimony must be flied in a rejected claim. Testimony bearing upon the cause of rejection can be filed at any time, and will, no doubt, be considered when case is reached in its turn. 2. All the papers in a case are preserved and kept together, so that the jacket or wrapper of a case contains F. S., Fairport, N. Y.-1. A comrade applied for a

pension in 1882 or 1883, and when the new law passed was advised by agent to apply under it, as it would not interfere with his old law claim, as old law claim had been rejected and reopened again. Claim under new law allowed, I think, in October, 1890. 2. Applied for increase under new law about three years ago; was examined by Board a year ago last October. May last had to furnish affidavits of two witnesses that disability was not caused by vicious habits, and being unable to earn a support. Pension being allowed for the same disability asked for under old law, now, if allowed increase, would old law claim be settled the same time? How long before he should hear from it? Answer. 1. Yes, if anything was pending. 2. We cannot say, because no two claims are alike.
S. C. D., Chenowith, Wash.-1. What year was the

Great Eastern steamer built? 2. What was it built for? 3. Was it a side-wheeler? 4. What is the size of the Atlantic Cable? Answer. 1. It was begun in 1854, and finished in 1859. 2. For the same purpose as other steamers; viz., ocean traffic. 3. It was both a side-wheeler and a screw propeller. . About as large as a five-cent nickel. J. C. C., Ionia, Mich.-If a soldier enlists in 1861, and is out eight or ten months; is discharged for disability; enlists again in 1864, and is discharged at the close of the war, can the soldier claim pension on his first discharge for the same disability that he got in first enlistment? Answer. Yes; but he might have some difficulty in proving that the disability contracted in his first service followed him

all through his second service; however, there are thousands of such cases on the rolls. J. S. D., National Military Home, Leavenworth Kan .- I enlisted April 18, 1861, for three months, but so many men rushed to Indianapolis that Indiana's quota was more than full, and the State organized two regiments for State service for one year, and I fell to one of these organizations; but about the 23d of July, 1861, we were transferred to the United States service for the unexpired term; physical, but the mental and even the religious. and joined a three years' regiment that had been It is not an individual concern, but it is im- about 10 months in the service. Was promoted Am I entitled to the installments of veteran bounty

that accrued up to the time I was commissioned? Answer, Yes, apparently. Old Soldier, Athens, Ohio.-1. How long is it till a claim for increase is taken up by the Bureau plied in Vs. 1-7, as can be seen by critical | Bureau will reject a claim for increase under the study. Intemperance is at the bottom of a old law twice, when the examination shows an increase of disability in both cases? 4. Does a claim for increase, when the testimony of two doctors and two neighbors is filed with claim, with periodical attention two-thirds of the time, go before the Review Board? 5. Is the Bureau acting on increase claims under the old law as fast as they did under the Republican Administration; are they slow, or are they holding old-law claims for increase off? 6. How long is it now for a claim to be settled for increase under old law, after all testimony and the examination are in all complete?

Answer. 1. We have so many times stated that neither we nor any human being can foretell when final action will be taken in a single claim, that it would seem that every one of our readers ought to understand it. No two claims are alike, therefore the allowance or rejection of one, or the date when it is acted upon, is no indication whatever as to what will be done with the other case, or when it will be finally settled. It will be "taken did not accept the report of the Examining Board as conclusive. Both certificates of Examining Surgeons and testimony filed in support of a claim are considered, but they are not always taken at must be judged by its work as compared with the previous Administration. It occurs to us that if Commissioner Raum could issue 1,000 certificates a day, and he did issue that number daily, Compersonally knowing to any claims being held off or purposely delayed; but that there are unrea-See me in everything you say, No less in objects far away: sonable, and what seem to be unnecessary delays in settling pending claims, are cold facts. 6. We

cannot say. It is something like the day of judg-ment-indefinite. RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORY is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money remere discussion and not satisfied unless he get | funded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for cirthe best of the argument. Avoid topics which | cularand Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists.



NEW PUZZLES .- NO. 131. NO. 1205-CONUNDRUM. Why is any one of the letters b c f g h i j k l m

NO. 1206 -NUMERICAL. In a back 1, 2, 3, 4, He was lying on the floor, While the gusty wind kept knocking at his crazy garret door ; Up the 2, 3, 4 a fire Flung its banners high and higher,

Fed with 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 that would never tempt :

There were fragments of old chairs, Broken railings from the stairs, Staves of barrels, bits of boxes, wrecks of various wooden wares. But the boy was almost gay,

buyer:

As the warm and kindly ray Shed its bright 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 halo round him where he lay, As the coals glowed 7, 8, 9 And a breath of oak and pine

Till the gamia, crouching low, With his eyelids drooping slow, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 forgetful of his woe. —M. C. S., Springfield, Ill.

NO. 1207-REVERSED BHOMBOID. Across: 1. A fern. 2. Loose outer garments worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. 3. Musical instruments resembling the lute. 4. Salts of mandelic acid. 5. A nation in possession of Canaan, (Smith.) 6. Rinses. 7. Margined. 8. Brown, shining minerals,* 9. Typifies. 10. Pentagons.

Down: 1. A letter. 2. A word found in Psalm. V. 6 has a ring of pessimism, and yet is it not | CXIX. 3. Vassals. 4. A market. 5. A kind of wild goose, 6. A boy. (Dungi.) 7. Absorbing. 8. Written or printed in the margin. 9. An oxide of manganese. 10. Salts of mandelic seid. 11. Eruptive

> -A. F. HOLT, Lynn, Mass. NO. 1208-TRANSPOSITION. "'Getting square' gives as much delight to an editor as getting squares."-From the posthumous works of R. O'Blique, esq., of Philadelphia.

rocks allied to trachyte. 12. Loves to excess. 13.

bols representing nine units. 16, Horned or piked

dogfish. 17. A village of Belgium. 18. Exists. 19.

Expanded. 14. Choice or select bodies. 15. Sym-

To call to his readers' attentions The fact that subscriptions were due, He marked with his pencil of blue Above the two words " Please Renew" An X, of such monstrous dimensions It gave all the paper its hue! "Business," FIRST say, comes from drumming," And so the next issue was sent;

The one after that, also, went; No doubt the recipients meant To "sub," but the paper kept coming-And they kept their money, content, The editor, at length, supposing They all had retired no doubt, No more sample copies sent out,

In eight or ten days, just about,

Came letters on letters, inclosing

cuses of LAST from each And "subs" with the letters descended, The Ed, catching on, winked his eye; Said he, "Well, they have had a 'pie, But oh, when those fellows esov. A notice that Graft has suspended, They'll not think themselves half soffy!"

-Kosciusko McGinty, Brooklyn, N. Y. NO. 1209-10-SQUARES. Flattery. 2. More frequent. 3. Port of Erazil. (Bij.) 4. A large web-footed bird. 5. Enacted. Wore.) 6. Abdomen. (Dungl.) 7. Grandma, -DAN D. LYON, Irwin, Pa. 1. A genus of Bryozoa. 2. Sisterly. 3. Stretching. 4. Chastity. 5. A sophist of Athens. (Lemp.) 6. Raving in high-sounding language. 7. A town

of Hungary, in Transylvania.
-X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y. NO. 1211-TABLEAU CHARADE.

Ring up, ring up the curtain, but mark the awful sight, War's black and fateful shadows have turned the day to night! In every vale and hollow are piled the heaps of And all the earth shows ghastly 'neath the battle's bloody stain. The redsward forms the soldier's bier, the cannon smoke his pall:

But shut the awful picture out-oh! let the curtain Second. Again the curtain rises, with the warring hosts at For Night has drawn her shadows from her storehouse in the west, While Peace broods calmly o'er the scene until another day. And man, beneath her magic spell, forgets a while The sentries pace with measured tread and faithful vigil keep; Their watchful eyes are never closed, but Death

has gone to sleep. Whole A gray old man lies dying; fair, weeping Love appears, While wan-eyed Sorrow's heavy lids are wet with grieving tears. But hark! what fateful sound is that that tells the moment's flight, That presage of approaching Death, of darkness and-of light? The end draws near, the sands run out, it marks them grain by grain, And ticks the seconds slowly off that end a mortal's pain;

The weird sound dies, but look! ah, look! the curtain slowly falls, But Death has made invasion of the mansion's stately halls! -IRON MASK, Batavia, N. Y.

NO. 1212-14-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. To wager. 3, Pests. 4. A piece of pork destitute of fat. 5. A village in Lanark Co., Ont. 6. Undecylic. 7. Numerous species of tortoises. 8. Pertaining to Pope Sixtus. 9. A County of Iowa, 10. Is not. (Obs.) 11. A letter.

-ARCANUS, Iowa City, Iowa. 1. A letter. 2. Jackdaws. (Cent.) 3. Embarrasses by questioning. 4. Small bones of the leg. 5. Aluminous appearance seen on stormy nights at prominent points on ships. 6. A Madras surfboat. 7. Perception. 8. A marine web-footed bird 9. A snell. 10. To make brown. 11. A letter. -SWAMP ANGEL, Rock Falls, Ill.

1. A letter. 2. Suddenly. 3. Tendrils or claspers. 4. Toggles, 5. A black homogeneous peat, with a waxy luster, 6. P. O., Grafton Co., N. H. 7. Prefixing. (Obs.) 8. That branch of Christian science which treats of the methods of securing unity among Christians. 9. Stepping stones. 10. Agarment. (Cent.) Il. A letter. -STOCLES, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS. We have heard there is a little ill-feeling smong medal-contestants at Kosciusko McGinty writing 'tough" flats; and, while it may be a natural feeling that he does it to get ahead in the race, we believe it is an entirely mistaken one. Put against it the fact that the majority of his puzzles are charades, giving three or more clues to work on: that he has written no flats that all his competitors have failed to solve; that he is not a writer of such vague verse that when a solver finds the answer he does not know whether he has it or not; and that he has put himself on record as in favor of total, even if not the author's answer; and we think no fair-minded person will claim "Mac" has taken any unfair advantage. Add to this that nearly all his contributions have been written at editorial solicitation, and atl grounds for ill-fe-ling, it seems to us, should be removed .- Sphinx has commenced the compilation of MS, for a book of charades, anagrams, etc., and asks, in a nest circular letter, for specimens of the best work of Puzzledom's versifiers. The book is meant to be for the amusement of the general public; and as such, if properly prepared and published, it should have a wide sale. Those wishing further particulars concerning the matter should write to Correl Kendali, 16 Hopedale street, Allston, Mass. Slick is again residing at the Hub, at 72 Mt. Vernon street.—Our good friend Dromio, of Syracuse, N. Y., well known to puzzlers four or more years ago, has been heard from with a complete list to No. 128. He requests us "not to drop dead, as he won't do it again," and states that he "just wanted to sur-prise us." We hope he will decide to resume his former activity in Puzzledom, and assure him 'Mystery" has an honored place reserved for ust such old-timers as he .--- Mabel P. has favored us with a pair of very pretty flats. She edits an interesting weekly column in the Cotton Plant, a recent issue containing a fine anagram by N. R. Jetic.—Serpeggiando desires us to state ' red letters" that he succeeded in solving No. 1163 -his first cryptogram. Good!-Eusama No. 2 is creditable production, containing more pages and reading matter than the preceding month's paper, and having equally as neat an appearance. Still, Hazard is bound to be "off" on some idea or other, his latest move-which is bound to amount o naught-being to rehash the antedeluvian N. P. A. subject, and strongly advocate the formation of National Puzzleistic Organization. — The following, the answer to which is "observation," is a fair ample of the Nelsonian Anaerostic:

Of knowledge, which you seek with zest, I lead to that which is the best. Or you may call me just an act, The noting of some kind of fact-A thing that is by science seen, View of the stars, or view terrene: E'en I may sometimes "comment" mean.
"Remark" I am defined and "note" By lexicons from which I quote.

-"Complications," Feb. 20, 1894.
We will give a handsome-bound book for the best flat of this nature contributed to "Mystery" before April 1, 3-8-'94. R. O. Chester,

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

It is well known that the southern shore of

Lake Erie is eminently adapted to grape culture, and yet there are few vineyardists who ever seek to understand why this is so. It is patent to the most superficial observer that grapes cannot be raised in certain places. Localities where the dew-fail is copious and frequent are unfitted for successful grape-growing. The excess of humidity predisposes to black rot and mildew, two of the greatest foes to successful grape culture. Trellises that have been roofed over, protecting the vines, have fruited and been free from disease in these localities; but when the vines were exposed they all suffered from black rot and kindred diseases to such an extent as to be a total failure. It would, therefore, seem that the best grape climate would be where dews were light, and investigation will show that where grape culture is extensively and profitably followed, it will be in such a locality. Proximity to large bodies of water, or a certain elevation on hill-sides, indicates such favorble spots. The ameliorating effect on climate of large bodies of water is so well known as to need no comment. This is peculiarly applicable to Lake Erie. Being by far the shallowest of all the great lakes, its waters become very warm in Summer. The heat stored in this vast reservoir is steadily radiated all night; the direct effect of this is not only noticed on the banks of the lake, but extends

Autumn frosts. The lake shore grape district has the kindly influence of Lake Erie, and the latitude is such that the wood is fully matured, and the power of resisting cold depends much upon this fact. Wood fully matured will stand very low temperature, but wood that has made its growth late in the season, and is full of sap and immature, easily succumbs to cold weather. The grape belt along Lake Erie is about eight to 10 miles in width. Back of this the country, although of equal fertility, and even further south, is subject to early frosts in the Fall and late in the Spring. In certain lecalities, where the ground is very stony, grapes do well. The stones, being heated by the sun's rays, radiate heat during the night, thus keeping off

inland for many miles. This has a decided

effect on the dew-fall, and also wards off early

the fall of dew. For the amateur grape-grower these facts are full of interest, for success will depend more on locality than on the care of the vineyards. In any locality where mildew or black rot occurs, grapes cannot be raised without the expense and vigilant use of Bordeaux mixture and other preventives. At the present low price of grapes, any great or even a moderate use of such measures may absorb the entire profits of the crop. Even in the most favored locality, frequent and heavy rains during the Summer and Autumn will cause the appearance of an occasional black rot or mildew .-American Agriculturist.

Strong, vigorous plants are more necessary for the garden than good seed for the farm. Poor seeds make a failure for a single year only, while the result of poor plants lasts many seasons. Never use strawberries from an old bed. They should be selected from new beds on which no fruit was grown the previous season. Remember, pistilate plants are female, and should have staminate (male), or perfect-flowering kinds, set with them about every third row. Pistilates are usually smaller, more prolific, and will not stand the drouth as well as

All fruit-plants and trees should have a good supply of fine, light-colored, fibrous roots, which is an indication of new, vigorous and healthy

growth. Select plants of currant, grape and gooseberry one or two years old. A strong one-year-old is

better than a week two-year-old. In ordering plants always avoid the professional tree peddler. Deal directly with the grower himself, and your plants will cost much less and be delivered in better condition. Send order at once to a responsible grower, with full description and number of plants wanted, but

do not have them shipped until you are ready for setting. Ground should be prepared as early in the Spring as its condition will allow and plants

set at once. When plants arrive they should be kept in a cool place (the cellar is best) until used. The roots should never be exposed to the sun or

wind, or allowed to become dry. If large roots are broken or injured they should be smoothly trimmed with a sharp knife. If top is large it should be trimmed back. The root is the foundation for future supplies, and must be tenderly cared for. If roots of strawberries are long, it is best to cut them back to four or five inches before setting. The top should also be reduced to two leaves .-Country Gentleman.

The care of pasture land is a matter which receives too little attention from farmers in general, although upon this depends in a considerable measure the profit which we may expect to receive from growing stock. Our pasture fields are usually selected from the lands which we think will least repay us for the labor of cultivation, and so, because they are comparatively valueless, we think it will not pay to give them the care necessary to make them of greater value. The stock is turned into these fields to pick up what it may. If the stock is kept from starvation by the voluntary growth of the pastures, we are apt to consider ourselves so much ahead, but the stock kept in admitting answers that patly fit first, last, and this way pays us little real profit, and the interest charges and taxes keep on accumulating every year upon the land. It is, of course, wise to select for pastures such portions of the farm as will least repay cropping. Sometimes the fields so chosen are unsuited by their natural conformation for profitable cultivation, and so the best use to which they can be devoted, both for the land and the owner, is the carrying of stock. Sometimes the land is too poor to grow a profitable crop and so is pastured as a means of restoring fertility. In either of these cases the land should have some care, and pains should be taken to make it profitable in the line to which circumstances have made it advisable to devote it. Do not get in the habit of considering that it is only a pasture field and so treating it as if it could never be anything else. - Wisconsin Agriculturist.

A Liberal Organ Offer.

That there has been a revolution in the manufacture of Organs and Pianos is evidenced by the current offer of Cornish & Co., the well known manufacturers of Washington, N. J. For the next 60 days they offer to sell an Organ for \$42.50, which a short time ago would have been considered a desirable bargain at \$75.00. With this they offer terms of credit that are sure to meet with the approval of every fair-minded person. Cornish & Co. are the largest makers of Planos and Organs in the world selling direct from the factory to the home. Since the conception of this great business, nearly 30 years ago, they have been fighting the method of selling instruments through agents and dealers, their plan being to give the enormous profits usually retained by this class of tradesmen to the buyer. Their efforts to place first-class in-struments within the reach of all, at manufactur-ers' prices and the most liberal terms, deserves the highest commendation. Every one who is contemplating the purchase of an Organ or Piano should get the catalogue issued by this firm. It illustrates and describes all the latest and best designs of Organs and Pianos, with prices and special offers that are sure to prove profitable. They generously offer to send it free to all who write and mention THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.